

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Documentation And Coordination



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

April 1, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Everett Waller
Cultural Resource Management
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
627 Grandview Ave.
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Mr. Waller:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Osage Nation in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (see enclosed maps). Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

A cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area will be performed in the near future by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, and the results of this survey will be coordinated with your office. In order to assist us in the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed lease on cultural resources, we are requesting information that the Osage Nation is willing to share on any traditional religious or culturally significant properties located within the proposed project area so that we may adequately assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Encls



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

April 1, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Ms. Carrie Wilson
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

Dear Ms. Wilson:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Quapaw Tribe in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (see enclosed maps). Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

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Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
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April 1, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Gary McAdams, President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Mr. McAdams:

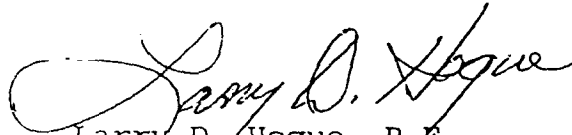
In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (see enclosed maps). Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

A cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area will be performed in the near future by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, and the results of this survey will be coordinated with your office. In order to assist us in the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed lease on cultural resources, we are requesting information that the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes are willing to share on any traditional religious or culturally significant properties located within the proposed project area so that we may adequately assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Larry D. Hogue". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Encls



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April 1, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Comanche Tribal Business Committee
HC 32 Box 1720
Lawton, OK 73502

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Comanche Tribe in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (see enclosed maps). Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

A cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area will be performed in the near future by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, and the results of this survey will be coordinated with your office. In order to assist us in the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed lease on cultural resources, we are requesting information that the Comanche Tribe is willing to share on any traditional religious or culturally significant properties located within the proposed project area so that we may adequately assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

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1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

April 1, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Sherman Chaddlestone
Cultural Resource Management
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015

Dear Mr. Chaddlestone:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Kiowa Tribe in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (see enclosed maps). Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

A cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area will be performed in the near future by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, and the results of this survey will be coordinated with your office. In order to assist us in the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed lease on cultural resources, we are requesting information that the Kiowa Tribe is willing to share on any traditional religious or culturally significant properties located within the proposed project area so that we may adequately assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

-2-

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

June 24, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Dr. Bob Blackburn
State Historic Preservation Officer
Oklahoma Historical Society
2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall
Oklahoma City, OK 73107

Dear Dr. Blackburn:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, concerning the lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in Osage County, Oklahoma.

As described in the enclosed report by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma. Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed project is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

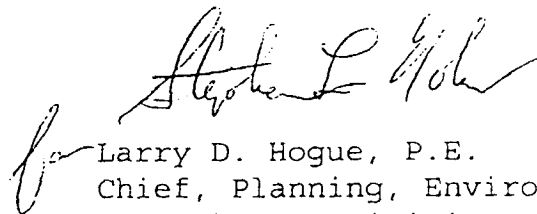
A cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area was undertaken by Dr. Donald Henry in May 2002 (see enclosed report). No archeological sites were recorded during this survey. One traditional cultural property, called Tepee Rock or Healing Rock, was identified near the current Corps of Engineers office and within the area proposed for construction of the golf course. According to the information provided by SEDA, this traditional cultural property will not be physically disturbed by the construction of the golf course and will remain

accessible for visitation once the golf course is constructed. Consultation with the Quapaw, Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes have not yet revealed any concerns regarding the lease or the proposed development of the lease area.

Because no archeological sites were located within the proposed project area and consultation with potentially affected Native American tribes has not revealed any concerns about the proposed lease and development, we feel that the lease and proposed development of the project area to SEDA will have "no adverse effect" on cultural resources in the proposed project area. We request your comment on our opinion of effect regarding this project.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larry D. Hogue".

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental and
Regulatory Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
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June 24, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Comanche Tribal Business Committee
HC 32 Box 1720
Lawton, OK 73502

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Comanche Tribe in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.


The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma. Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed lease area is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

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or culturally significant properties located within the proposed project area so that we may adequately assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,


for Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental,
and Regulatory Division

Enclosure



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June 24, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Sherman Chaddlestone
Cultural Resource Management
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015

Dear Mr. Chaddlestone:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Kiowa Tribe in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

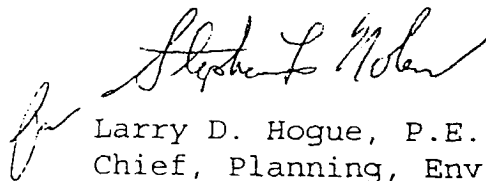
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Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental,
And Regulatory Division

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

June 24, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Dr. Robert Brooks
State Archeologist
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
111 East Chesapeake
Norman, OK 73019-0575

Dear Dr. Brooks:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, concerning the lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in Osage County, Oklahoma.

As described in the enclosed report by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has received an application from the Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) for a lease and proposed development of approximately 550 acres in portions of Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E and Sections 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T22N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma. Activities that may occur within the proposed lease area include construction of a golf course, cabins, conference center, RV and other camping areas, a marina, and an interpretative hiking trail. The proposed project is located on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Skiatook Lake.

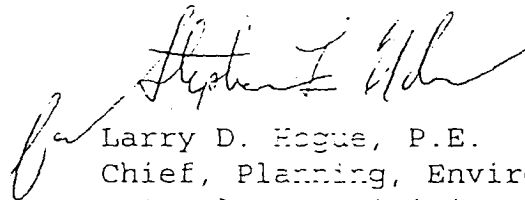
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Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogels, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

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Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental and
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June 24, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Anthony Whitehorn
Cultural Resource Management
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
627 Grandview Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Mr. Whitehorn:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Protection of Historic Properties, the purpose of this letter is to request your assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to the Osage Nation in an area near Skiatook Lake in Osage County, Oklahoma.

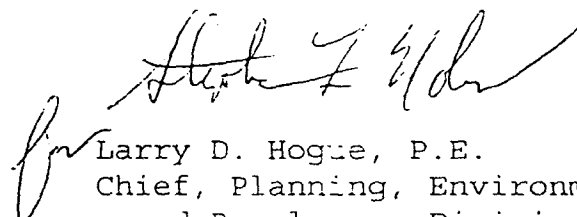
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Sincerely,


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Chief, Planning, Environmental,
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Ms. Carrie Wilson
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

Dear Ms. Wilson:

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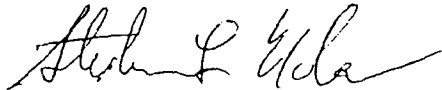
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 Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
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Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Gary McAdams, President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Mr. McAdams:

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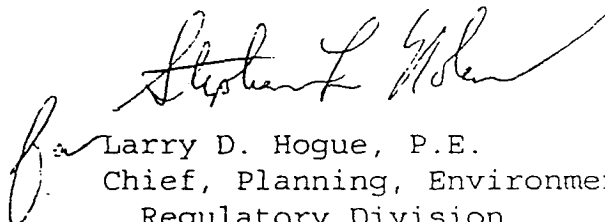
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Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,


for Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Enclosure

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE CROSS TIMBERS PROJECT,
SKIATOOK LAKE AREA**

OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

**Conducted for :
Mr. Ron Howell, Statesource L.L.C.,
320 South Boston, Suite 1030
Tulsa , Oklahoma 74103
(918) 592 8314**

**By:
Donald O. Henry, PhD, Consulting Archaeologist
9812 North Newbury, Owasso, Oklahoma 74055
(918) 272 7073, (918) 631 2889**

12 May 2002

(Revised 11 June 2002)

Management Summary

An archaeological and cultural resource survey of ca. 550 acres (194 acres intensively surveyed) and a 10-20m wide swath along 1.9 miles (3.2km) of shoreline was conducted at the request of Mr. Ron Howell, Statesource L.L.C., 320 South Boston, Suite 1030, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103. The surveyed areas rest on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers property and have been proposed for development.

The investigation was undertaken on-foot over a five day period (7-11 May 2002) by Donald O. Henry, PhD and Nancy A. Henry, MLS. The cultural resources recorded in the survey are limited to the natural sandstone monolith (the *Healing Rock*) that is thought to hold cultural and religious significance for local Native American groups (see Appendix A). The monolith was moved from its original location in 1986 and relocated near the Skiatook Lake Project Office. It is in a protected area and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

The absence of cultural resources in the surveyed areas is thought to stem from a combination of factors including a steep, heavily dissected topography, erosional processes, and lack of nearby natural surface water. Most of the areas surveyed would have been unsuitable for prehistoric or historic occupations. Moreover, these settings are largely exposed to erosional and colluvial processes that would have acted to remove and disperse any evidence of ephemeral, specialized encampments (e.g., hunting or collecting stations) that may have been established.

Previous surveys of the area have shown sites to be situated along and within the alluvial terraces of Hominy Creek and its side-streams and within rockshelter/cave deposits. The terraces are presently some 50-70 feet below lake level in the lower reaches of the old Hominy Creek channel. The absence of rockshelters in the surveyed areas further reduces the chances for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Given that, with exception to the *Healing Rock*, cultural resources are not on record within the areas proposed for development and none was observed in the course of the survey, it is recommended that clearance be given for development.

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Appendix A

NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

An archaeological and cultural resource survey of ca. 550 acres (194 acres intensively surveyed) and a 10-20m wide swath along 1.9 miles (3.2km) of shoreline was conducted at the request of Mr. Ron Howell, Statesource L.L.C., 320 South Boston, Suite 1030, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103. The surveyed areas rest on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers property and have been proposed for development.

The survey was conducted in order to inventory and evaluate archaeological, historic, and cultural resources found in the study areas. The investigation was undertaken over a five day period (7-11 May 2002) by Donald O. Henry, PhD and Nancy A. Henry, MLS.

PREFIELD INVESTIGATION

No archaeological or historic sites were on record within the permit area with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey or the Oklahoma Historical Society. Preston Hunter, Project Manager, Corps of Engineers, Skiatook Lake also indicated that he was unaware of any archaeological or historic sites being in the study areas other than a sandstone monolithic, the *Healing Rock*, which has been moved from its original setting to its present location in the Skiatook Point Public Use Area.

REGIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY

The study area rests within the extreme southeastern corner of Region #2 (Mixed Grass-Tall Grass Prairie) as defined in the state plan (Wyckoff and Brooks 1983:34-40). Although the region encompasses an environmental boundary separating the woodlands of the western Ozarks from grassland, its cultural historic bias appears to have been a western orientation throughout most of prehistory. Excellent regional syntheses are provided in Wyckoff and Brooks (1983), Bell (1984), Hofman and Brooks (1989), Sabo *et al.* (1990), and Winchell (1998).

Prehistory

Although PaleoIndian and Early-Middle Archaic Period materials have been recovered within the region as isolated or surface finds out of primary context, buried occupations dating to these early periods have yet to be found (Wyckoff and Brooks 1983:38, Wyckoff and Rippy 1998, Neal and Drass 1998). The Late Archaic Period is only slightly better understood by evidence acquired through excavation of thin, generally sparse occupations of buried open sites (Reid and Artz 1984 191-192) and a few thicker, richer rockshelter deposits (Haury 1984, Henry 1984).

By far the greatest prehistoric representation in the region belongs to the Plains Woodland and Plains Village periods, falling within the last 2,000 years. Although a few knapping stations and quarries belonging to these periods have been identified in upland settings, these are confined to the western portion of the region where flint outcrops occur. Similarly, the only true village sites occur in this western portion along the Arkansas River. Further to the east, near the study area, Plains Woodland and Plains Village period occupations occur principally as small to medium sized open sites situated on alluvial terraces and as small rockshelter/cave sites (Henry 1998, Drass 1985, Reid and Artz 1984).

A climatic change appears to have occurred during the interval with the relative moist setting of the Plains Woodland being replaced by drier, modern conditions after ca. 1,100 bp near the beginning of the Plains Village period. Despite certain technological changes in weaponry (i.e., gradual replacement of atlatl cast spear by bow and arrow), hafting style (corner to side-notched arrow heads), and ceramic fabrication (sand/bone temper to shell temper), the overall settlement pattern and subsistence strategy remained little changed between the local Woodland and Plains Village periods (Henry 1998). Although substantial macrobotanic evidence has been recovered from both open site and sheltered contexts, these data indicate a foraging rather than horticultural economy. Site distributions are remarkably uniform with open sites situated on 1st and 2nd terraces (Artz 1984, Reid and Artz 1984, Henry 1984, Drass 1985) and typically not beyond 500m from permanent water (Henry et al 1980). The great majority of rockshelter/cave settings have south-west exposures. In combination, subsistence and settlement data trace an annual cycle of upstream-downstream migrations. These would have taken groups from fall-winter occupations of protected sites in the Cross-Timbers upstream to grassland settings in the late spring-early summer. With the downstream retreat of headwater settings during the heat of the summer, groups would have again returned to the better watered Cross Timbers. Beyond site settings another interesting feature of the Woodland-Plains Village sheltered sites is the common co-occurrence of pictographs and petroglyphs (Neel and Sampson 1986).

Proto - History and History

General synthesis of the region's proto-historic and early historic periods are provided in Good (1979), Dickerson *et al.* (1991), Odell(1998), Bailey(1998), and O'Brien (1998). A broader survey is provided in Gibson (1980). European influence in the region began in the late 17th and early 18th centuries led by the French fur trade. Local archaeological evidence of this proto-historic period comes from the Lasley Vore and Hampton sites, south of Tulsa (Odell 1998).

The historic period largely begins with the establishment of the Indian Territory (The Indian Removal Bill) in 1830, preceded by the acquisition of land by treaty from the Osage and Quapaw for relocation of the five eastern tribes. The on-set of the Civil War triggered

hostilities between Union Loyalists, led by the Creek Opothleyahola, and Confederate forces. Locally, the battle of Custenahlah, located just east of the study area on Quapaw Creek, saw the end of the Loyalists in their decisive defeat by Confederate forces under the command of Colonel James McIntosh in December of 1861 (O'Brian 1998:142). The Indian Allotment period (Curtis Bill 1889) coupled with the growth of the cattle industry and expansion of railroads dominated the end of the 19th century with an influx of Euro-Americans into Indian Territory. The culmination of the integration of Indian Territory into the rest of the nation was driven by the oil boom of the early 1900's and statehood in 1907.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Prompted by the construction of Skiatook Lake, several cultural resource investigations were conducted in the area from 1969 to 1983. These included surveys undertaken by Rohrbaugh and Wyckoff (1969), Perino (1972), and Henry (1978) that resulted in the discovery of 41 sites. Eighteen of these (see Table 1.1 in Haury 1984) were subsequently test excavated and/or mitigated through excavation (Gettys *et al.* 1976, Henry 1978a, 1978b, Henry 1980, Henry 1982, Haury 1984).

The site distributions, coupled with geomorphic investigations along Hominy Creek and other drainages of the Verdigris Basin, revealed a distinct pattern in terms of site setting, landform, and alluvial context (Henry 1980:56, Artz 1984:5-23, Henry 1998:71-73). In the lower section of Hominy Creek, which encompasses the study areas of this report, late Prehistoric (Woodland/Plains Village) sites were exclusively found within the fill of second terraces composed of silty clay loam classified in the Wynona series (Artz 1984:8,9; (Bourlier *et al.* 1979). Although the the litho- and pedo-stratigraphic succession of the terrace formation offers information of climate and geomorphic forces, what is important in the present study is to simply observe that the T-2 terrace tread rests at about 650' elevation or some 70' below lake level. Even deflated Late Archaic occupations (34OS92, 34OS105) that are out of primary context on a high, cut terrace or bench, rest at ca. 670' or some 50' below the lake level.

Sites that were identified in the surveys of Hominy Creek Valley that might be present above the modern lake level are rockshelters and caves, but even these are likely to be inundated because of cultural and natural constraints. The cultural factor relates to the threshold distance of ca. 500m from permanent water (former stream channels) within which occupations were established. The natural factor relates to formation of caves and rockshelters in the area at the contact of the Vamoosa and Talant sandstone formations due to differential weathering. This contact is known to occur below lake level at 34OS85 and 34OS98 and is likely to be inundated elsewhere, as well.

LEGAL & MAP LOCATIONS

Legal:

Skiatook Point Area, Parcels A-D - Portions of Sections 26 & 27, T22N/R11E, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Hiking Trail, Parcel E - Portions of Sections 26 & 35, T22N/R11E, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Marina, Parcel F - Portions of Sections 2 & 3, T21N/R11E and Sections 34 & 35, T22N/R11E Osage County, Oklahoma.

Map:

See Figure 1.

METHODOLOGY

In general, the study areas rest on the steep slopes that formed the upland ridges and flanks of Hominy and Tall Chief creeks prior to the construction of Skiatook Lake. The slopes are heavily eroded as evidenced by extensive bedrock outcrops, thin colluvial sediments and a mantle of sandstone scree. Surface sediments are composed of thin, stony, sandy and clayey loams formed on sandstone and shale, classified in the Niotaze-Darnell Soil Association (Bourlier *et al.* 1979).

Given the paucity of level ground that would have attracted prehistoric groups to establish encampments in these areas and the geomorphic conditions that have acted against site preservation, the study areas are unlikely to contain prehistoric evidence, especially in primary context. There are, however, limited settings that display nearly level to gently sloping terrain. Additionally, shoreline erosion provides extensive subsurface exposures. From a relative perspective, these settings were thought to have a much higher probability of holding archaeological evidence than the heavily eroded, steep slopes of the remainder of the study areas. In light of this, these more level settings (designated as parcels A-D, G & H) and the shoreline erosional zone (designated as parcels E and F) were intensively surveyed on-foot (see Figure 1).

Areas designated for intensive survey were walked along transects spaced at 20-30m wide intervals. Shovel probes were excavated if surface visibility was obscured beyond distances of 30m. The shoreline parcels E and F were walked one way along a single meandering swath. The remainder of the study area was surveyed with widely spaced (90-120m) transects as well as specific spot checks of areas suspected of holding rockshelters (e.g., western margin of Skiatook Point Area).

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SURVEY METHODS

Parcel A occupies the crest of a N-S oriented ridge with a paved road roughly dividing the parcel along its long axis. The vegetation consists of a mosaic of scrub oak

and grassland. Road cuts and drainage ditches along the road provide extensive areas of subsurface exposure (Figure 2a). A recently excavated (and filled) trench parallels the road to the east, furnishing additional surface-subsurface exposures (Figure 2b). Irregular, but extensive patches of bare ground, reveal very thin surface sediments consisting of 0-5cm of grayish brown sandy clay overlying 0-5cm of red sandy clay which in turn rests on sandstone bedrock (Figure 3a). This is classified as Niotaze-Darnell, 3-15% slope soil series ((Bourlier *et al.* 1979). Very large clasts of sandstone and/or bedrock are regularly exposed and bedrock outcrops increase in density downslope.

Survey transects principally followed the contours of slopes at 30m intervals, although when observed, patches of bare ground and erosional features were examined regardless of location relative to the transects. Shovel probes were rarely needed, but when excavated they typically encountered rock within 0-5cm below surface. Surface visibility varied from good (50-75%) to excellent (75-100%).

Parcel B includes a narrower, western extension of the ridge holding Parcel A. Vegetation is composed of post and blackjack oak interspersed with short grasses and forbes. Road cuts, roadside drainage ditches, and erosional zones furnish extensive, wide-spread exposures of subsurface sediments. These consist of 0-5cm of grayish brown sandy clay overlying 0-5cm of red sandy clay which in turn rests on sandstone bedrock. This is classified as Niotaze-Darnell 3-15% slope soil series ((Bourlier *et al.* 1979). Very large clasts of sandstone and/or bedrock are regularly exposed and bedrock outcrops increase in density downslope.

Survey transects followed the contours of slopes at 30m intervals, although patches of bare ground and erosional features were examined regardless of location relative to the transects. Shovel probes were rarely needed, but when excavated they typically encountered rock within 0-5cm below surface. Surface visibility varied from good (50-75%) to excellent (75-100%).

Parcel C occupies a small hillock forming a toe of the dominant, central ridge in the Skiatook Point area. Vegetation is dominated by scrub oak and grassy areas. Much of the area is maintained. Some terrain smoothing of the area is associated with paved access roads, a turnaround, and a parking area.

Survey transects followed the contours of slopes at 30m intervals. Due to exposures of bare ground, shovel probes were rarely needed. Rock was normally encountered within 0-5cm below surface. Surface sediments are classified as Niotaze-Darnell 3-15% slope soil series ((Bourlier *et al.* 1979). Surface visibility varied from good (50-75%) to excellent (75-100%).

Parcel D, located at the foot of the northern flank and on a high terrace and a 2nd terrace of the Hominy Creek floodplain. The western upslope section of the parcel is in

scrub oak woodland, but the T-2 tread is covered in high, dense grass and forbes. East-west transects were walked from the road on the east to the edge of the slope on the west. The surface visibility of the parcel was poor, requiring that it be intensively shovel probed at 30m intervals. Sediments of the western upslope section are of the Niotaze-Darnell 15-25% slopes soil series. The 2nd Terrace consists of a very dark gray silty-fine sandy, clay loam classified in the Wynona series. Along the western edge of the parcel, the Wynona soil interfingers with colluvium from the adjacent slopes. Small (pea-fist sized) sandstone clasts and reddish clay increase from east to west. The dispersed sandstone indicates the area may have been plowed in the past. Also, small fragments of concrete and asphalt suggest that a road or construction depot may have been positioned in the area before being plowed and overgrown with grasses.

Parcel E, representing a proposed hiking trail, follows the shoreline of the lake running roughly parallel to the old Hominy Creek channel. Shoreline erosion has created a nearly level erosional tread (some 2-6m wide) adjacent to a 1-3m high cut bank that is incised into a steep slope (Figures 3b and 3c). The erosional tread is armored by tabular sandstone plates and larger blocks. The cut bank exposures reveal colluvium, composed of red sandy clay interspersed with various sized sandstone clasts, and in some settings bedrock. These sediments are classified as the Niotaze-Darnell, 25-45% slopes soil series. The cut bank exposures show that the shoreline erosion is incising the old valley flank rather than younger alluvium associated with the valley fill and terrace sequence known to hold archaeological sites.

The shoreline was walked (climbed) one way along a meandering 5-10m -wide swath in an effort to observe cut bank exposures when present. Surface visibility was excellent and shovel probes were only rarely needed.

Parcel F, representing the proposed marina area, largely resembles the geomorphic features described for Parcel E except that the cut bank height is more variable and the erosional tread less rock laden in spots. Erosional exposures reveal colluvial sediments representing the valley flank composed of a sandy clay, shale, and sandstone bedrock outcrops. The vegetation covering the steep slopes above the shoreline erosion consists of post and blackjack oak interspersed with grassy areas. The sediments are classified as the Niotaze-Darnell, 25-45% soil series.

A meandering swath (5-10m wide) was walked one way along the eroded shoreline. Wave erosion has created extensive areas of bare ground and excellent surface visibility and shovel probes were rarely dug.

Parcel G consists of a gently sloping bench footing a NE-SW trending ridge in the Tall Chief Cove area. The vegetation is composed of scrub oak woodland and prominent open grassy areas. Surface sediments are thin, consisting of red sandy clay, and display a high density of tabular and platelet sandstone clasts. Bedrock exposures increase with

gradient. The sediments are classified as the Niotaze-Darnell, 25-45% and 5-15% slopes soil series.

Transects were walked parallel to the contours of the slope separated by 30m intervals, looping the western end of the ridge. Thin surface sediments (Niotaze-Darnell, 25-45% and 5-15% slopes) provided extensive areas of bare ground and excellent surface visibility, especially in the wooded areas. High grasses and forbes, however, created poor to moderate surface visibility and required shovel probes in the more open areas. Rock was generally encountered in the probes within 10cm of the surface.

Parcel H, dominated by open grassland, occupies a south-north oriented ridge toe in the SW corner of the Tall Chief Cove area. As in the other areas, surface sediments are thin and accompanied by a high density of sandstone and occasional bedrock outcrops. Patchy erosional areas provide widespread surface exposures. The sediment consists of a grayish brown silty loam with a high density of angular, fist-sized sandstone clasts classified as the Steedman Series.

Transects were walked from east to west following contours around the northern edge of the ridge toe. Surface visibility ranged from moderate to excellent, requiring only occasional shovel probes.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

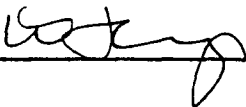
The cultural resources recorded in the survey are limited to the natural sandstone monolith (the *Healing Rock*) that is thought to hold cultural and religious significance for local Native American groups (see Appendix A). The monolith was moved from its original location in 1986 and relocated near the Skiatook Lake project office. It is in a protected area and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

The absence of cultural resources in the surveyed areas stems from all but one of these areas being located in the uplands and on steep slopes generally well removed from dependable sources of water. Such areas would not have been attractive for prehistoric or historic groups to establish camps. Moreover, these settings are largely exposed to erosional and colluvial processes that would have acted to remove and disperse any evidence of ephemeral, specialized encampments (e.g., hunting or collecting stations) that may have been established. Previous surveys of the area have shown sites to be situated along and within the alluvial terraces of Hominy Creek and its side-streams. These terraces are presently some 50-70 feet below lake level in the lower reaches of the old Hominy Creek channel. Here it is important to note, however, that due to the gradient or thalweg of the valley's old floodplain, such terraces rest above lake level upstream as observed along Wildhorse Creek. The absence of rockshelters in the surveyed areas further reduces the chances for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Given the above cultural and geomorphic constraints on site presence, the area most likely to have contained a site is Parcel D. It is situated on the 2nd Terrace of Hominy Creek, but in resting below the dam it is not inundated. Moreover, the structure of the valley at that point would have protected the terrace from subsequent erosion. Why a camp was not established there is hard to say, although it may have been because the channel, with dependable water, was simply too distant (>800m) from the location as it is today.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that, with exception to the *Healing Rock*, cultural resources are not on record within the areas proposed for development and none was observed in the course of the survey, I recommend that clearance be given for development.

Donald O. Henry  11 June 2002

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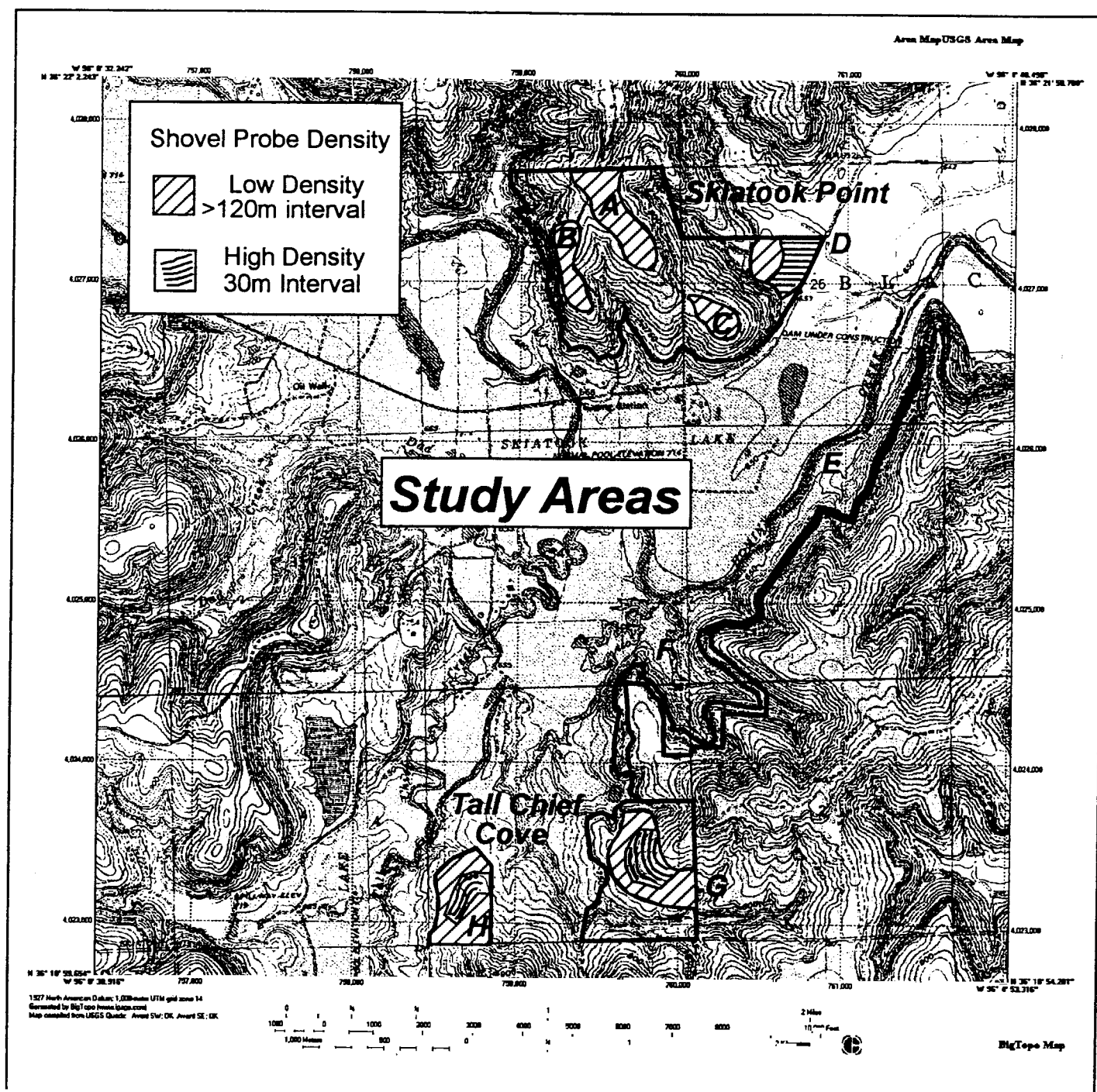
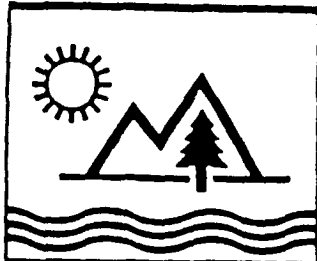


Figure 1:

Map of study areas showing the eight parcels (A-H) that were intensively surveyed (portions of map taken from USGS, 7.5' quads - Avant SW & Avant SE). Note that due to steep slopes and erosion, extensive patches of bare ground obviated the need for close interval shovel probes in many of the investigated areas. High density probes required in those areas obscured by vegetation are shown along the approximate transects of the on-foot survey undertaken in these parcels.

APPENDIX A



From the field

Legendary 'Healing Rock' remains mystical to many

by Greg Bersche
Skiatook Lake Ranger

The history that lies below Skiatook Lake's dark surface can be easily forgotten.

However, through the efforts of those people who once walked through these valleys, the reflections of yesterday need not be lost forever.

One such man is Bill Kugee Supernaw, local resident and Quapaw Indian. That bit of history that he has helped keep alive is the legendary Healing Rock. Supernaw remembers visiting what was then called the Tepee Rock at the age of 14 as he was hunting the Hominy Creek bottoms.

This legendary rock stands 12 feet high, has a 17-foot base, and is 14-16 inches thick. It is triangular in shape with its jagged apex pointing upward to the heavens.

Through the efforts of Supernaw and others, this curious rock escaped the waters of the lake when it was relocated to higher ground in 1986 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which moved features of historical interest that the lake would cover. Learning of this concern, Supernaw contacted the Corps of Engineers who had an archaeologist study the Healing Rock.

Many local residents today speak of the Native American people of long ago believing in the rock's ability to heal the sick and injured. It is believed today by many that these people brought their ailing to this rock and left them there to be healed.

And, then there was the famed prophet John "Moonhead" Wilson who supposedly laid injured near the rock and was brought back to health by an opossum which cleaned his wounds and brought him food. And as late as the 1940s, a

small group of Indians was seen carrying someone on a stretcher to the Healing Rock.

But, what is really known about the rock and its history? How did it get there, and what historical significance does it truly have?

Supernaw says that the story begins in the period of 1890-1900. His great-grandfather, a Quapaw Indian named Tall Chief, lived approximately one mile from the Healing Rock. It was Tall Chief who brought the first Native American Church to the Osage people in this area.

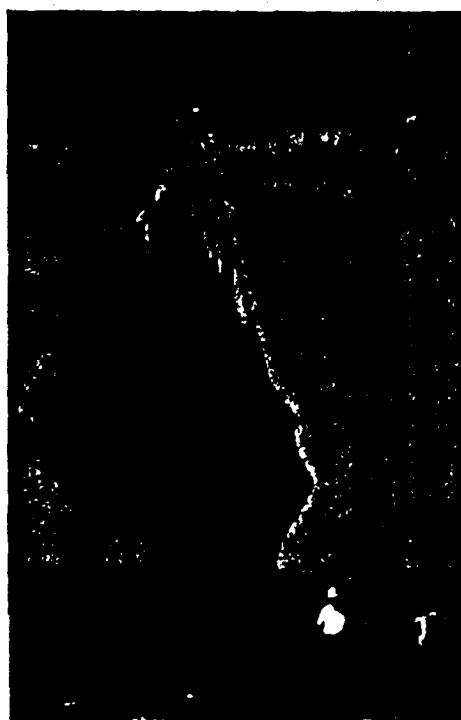
This was at the time when the Quapaws moved to this area from around what is now Miami, Okla. The first Native American Church gatherings were in the area of the Healing Rock. Supernaw states that the rock is significant for its proximity to this early church site and was always recognized as a unique

physical feature. He also states that the rock today serves as a monument to all those families who live in this area.

But what about its healing powers? He states that the archaeologist who studied the rock found no evidence that it was formed or erected by early man. Instead, a natural erosion process left the rock standing erect.

The smaller rocks which surrounded the Healing Rock in circular fashion were also concluded to have been of natural formation. Excavation around the Healing Rock revealed no trace of prehistoric activity associated with the rock. Supernaw says that many people chose to ignore the archaeologists' findings and to continue to believe in the rock's mystical healing powers.

The Healing Rock is located south of the Corps of Engineers project office on Skiatook Lake. The Corps has built an access trail from the office to this unique natural feature.



Healing Rock was lifted from its original site in 1986 and relocated near the project office. Just this winter, a path was built out to the rock to make it more accessible to visitors.



Oklahoma Archeological Survey

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

July 5, 2002

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Tulsa District
1645 S. 101 East Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74128-4609

Re: Proposed recreational development (e.g., marine, golf course, cabins, conference center, hiking trail), state source L.L.C. at Skiatook Lake. Legal Description: portions of Sections 2-4 T21N R11E and Sections 25-27, 35, 36 T22N R11E, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Hogue:

A cultural resources report of investigations has been received by this agency on the above referenced project. This agency confirms the recommendations contained in the report. The review was conducted in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society.

Please contact this office at (405) 325-7211 if buried archaeological materials such as chipped stone tools, pottery, bone, historic crockery, glass, metal items, or building materials are exposed during construction activities.

In addition to our comment on the cultural resource inventory conducted for this project, the appropriate Native American tribe/groups should be consulted for any concerns they may have pertaining to this report.

Sincerely,

for Robert L. Brooks
State Archaeologist

:md

cc: SHPO
D. Henry
Osage Nation
Wichita & Affiliated Tribes



DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

January 10, 2003

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Dr. Robert Brooks
State Archeologist
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
111 East Chesapeake
Norman, OK 73019-0575

Dear Dr. Brooks:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) concerning the proposed lease of property in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) has applied for a lease of approximately 643 acres of land and 46 acres of water in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 35, T22N R11E and Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (Figure 1). The proposed project is located on lands administered by the Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), at Skiatook Lake.

Upon COE approval and issuance of the lease, SEDA plans to sub-lease the property to the StateSource, LLC, management group to allow private development of public recreation facilities on the property. As currently proposed, the CrossTimbers Project would include the development of a golf course, marina and boat service, trails, RV sites, cabins, and a village. The village would consist of a lodge, cabins, a store, and other related facilities (Figures 2 and 3). Significant excavation and changes in existing land use would result from the development, although such disturbances would be minimized somewhat by proposed use of existing terrain and vegetation features where possible.

In order to assess the potential effect of the proposed development on cultural resources, a cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area was undertaken by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa in May 2002. One traditional cultural property, called Teepee Rock or Healing Rock, was identified as being present south of the current COE Skiatook Lake office and

within the area proposed for construction of the golf course. No other historic properties were recorded during this survey. The results of this survey were coordinated with your office on June 24, 2002, and in your letter of July 5, 2002 you concurred with our opinion that the proposed lease and subsequent development of the project area would have "no adverse effect" on historic properties in the proposed lease area (see attached report and letters at Appendix A). As part of our consultation under Section 106, copies of this report were also submitted at this time to the Quapaw, Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes for their review, and a request was made to each of these groups for their assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to them that might be located within the proposed lease area. In a letter dated August 5, 2002, the Osage Nation responded to our request for information by stating that the activities associated with the proposed recreation development of the lease area would have an adverse impact on Healing Rock and potentially other historic properties that may be located within the proposed lease area. The Osage Nation also requested that consultation take place between the Osage, StateSource, SEDA, and the COE regarding the impact of the proposed lease on Healing Rock and other matters (Appendix B).

Healing Rock, 34OS679, is a large upright rock located on a ridge point overlooking Skiatook Lake (see site form in Appendix C). Originally located in Hominy Creek valley, the rock was moved to its present location by the COE at the request of the Quapaw and Osage tribes in order to prevent the rock from being inundated by Skiatook Lake. According to Quapaw informant Bill Kugee Supernaw, Healing Rock is a traditional cultural property of significance to the Quapaw and Osage tribes due to association with some of the first Native American Church gatherings held in Osage County. Other informants indicate that Native Americans had been bringing sick individuals to Healing Rock to be healed for many years. Consultation with the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe by the COE in 2002 and 2003 revealed that both tribes still feel Healing Rock is a significant traditional cultural property in spite of the fact that the rock is no longer located in its original setting. Based on information provided by the Osage Nation and Quapaw tribe, we feel that Healing Rock, 34OS679, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a traditional cultural property. We request your comment on our opinion of eligibility regarding this historic property.

Shortly after initiation of formal consultation with the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe in October 2002 the COE was made aware of a previously unknown historic property located within

the boundary of the proposed lease area. Site 34OS678 is a small, burned rock mound approximately 10 meters in diameter and 0.5 meters in height located in the front yard of the COE Skiatook Lake office (see site form in Appendix C). Fire-cracked sandstone rock fragments and darkened soil are visible on the surface of the mound. No other artifacts are visible. From aerial photographs and other documentation on file at the COE Skiatook Lake office, the mound appears to have escaped disturbance during the construction of the nearby office compound during the 1980s. Because of the undisturbed nature and likelihood of the mound containing important information on subsistence activities of prehistoric inhabitants in the area, we feel that site 34OS678 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. We request your comment on our opinion of eligibility regarding this historic property.

Due to the presence of site 34OS678 in an upland ridgetop setting, it was decided through consultation with the Osage and Quapaw that additional cultural resource survey efforts were warranted in the area proposed for construction of the CrossTimbers golf course. As a means of enhancing ground visibility during the survey, in November 2002 the COE undertook a prescribed burn of nearly the entire 330 acres that would be used for the proposed golf course. As a result of the prescribed burn, many areas that were formerly covered in dense prairie grasses were available for easy surface inspection (Figure 4).

Surface survey of the proposed golf course area began on November 19, 2002. COE archeologists Louis Vogele and Ken Shingleton spent the entire day walking through the recently burned area, focusing most of their effort on that portion of the property located south of the highway. On November 21, 2002, Anthony Whitehorn of the Osage Nation, Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe, and Natalie Garrett of the Bureau of Indian Affairs joined Mr. Vogele in surveying the western portion of the area north of the highway. On November 26, 2002, Mr. Vogele and Mr. Shingleton returned to complete the remaining survey work in the northeastern portion of the area. In addition, Mr. Whitehorn, Ms. Wilson, and Ms. Garrett accompanied Mr. Vogele and other COE employees on December 11, 2002 in a boat shoreline survey of the eastern shore of Skiatook Lake and a visit to site 34OS601, a rockshelter with pictographs located outside of the proposed lease area.

As a result of the surveys undertaken in November and December 2002 of the proposed CrossTimbers golf course area, two additional historic properties were discovered (Appendix D). As documented in the attached report and site forms prepared by Dr.

Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are historic period archeological sites that are 20th century in origin. Site 34OS676 is composed of the remains of a 1930 oil well drilling location, while site 34OS677 is the remains of the John H. Rogers farmstead occupied from the 1930s - 1970s. We agree with the recommendations of Dr. Henry that sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and we request your comment on our opinion of eligibility regarding these two sites.

As we have previously indicated, the COE has been formally consulting with the Osage Nation and the Quapaw Tribe regarding the proposed CrossTimbers development since October 2002. During this time the Osage and Quapaw have expressed concerns that golfers utilizing the CrossTimbers golf course might display behavior at Healing Rock that the tribes consider inappropriate in the context of this traditional cultural property. With this concern in mind, options to minimize the likelihood of such activities taking place at Healing Rock have been explored by the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw tribes. Ultimately, these discussions lead to two government-to-government meetings between the parties on-site at Healing Rock. The last of these meetings, held January 3, 2003, resulted in a verbal agreement between the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw tribes that Healing Rock and the access trail to Healing Rock leading from the COE Skiatook Lake office would be excluded from the proposed lease area (Figure 5). In order to allow public access to the site while minimize the likelihood of inappropriate golfer behavior at Healing Rock, the following provisions were agreed to by all parties: 1) An area 100 feet on all sides of Healing Rock and approximately 50 feet on either side of the Healing Rock access trail will be excluded from the proposed SEDA lease area and removed from development as part of the CrossTimbers golf course; 2) The trail and excluded area around Healing Rock will be maintained as part of the maintenance agreement for the COE Skiatook Lake office compound; and 3) provisions will be established in the SEDA lease agreement and any sub-lease agreement to address future inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources within the entire area proposed for lease.

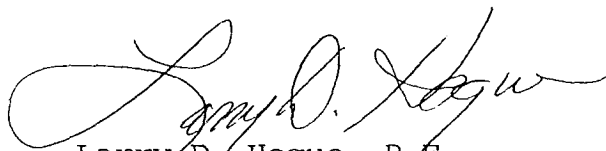
To summarize, cultural resources surveys conducted in 2002 within the proposed SEDA lease area have identified a range of cultural resources present. Sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are both historic 20th century archeological sites. We feel that both of these sites are ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 34OS678 appears to be a relatively undisturbed upland burned rock mound. We feel that site 34OS678 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 34OS678 is located in the mowed front yard of

the COE Skiatook Lake office, and as such will be excluded from the proposed SEDA lease area along with the remainder of the office compound. Site 34OS679 is Healing Rock, a large upright rock associated with early Native American Church activities in the area and relocated to its current position by the COE in 1986. Concerns have been expressed by the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe regarding potential inappropriate behavior at Healing Rock by CrossTimbers golfers. Consultation between the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw have led to an agreement to remove Healing Rock and the access trail from the proposed lease, to require the access trail and area around Healing Rock to be maintained by the sub-leasee, and that provisions will be inserted in the SEDA lease agreement and any sub-lease agreement to address future inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources in the area proposed for lease. All parties have agreed that these actions concerning Healing Rock and the access trail will minimize the likelihood of inappropriate behavior at Healing Rock while continuing to allow public access to the site.

Because the COE, SEDA, and the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe have agreed to exclude sites 34OS678 and 34OS679 from the proposed SEDA lease area and future development associated with the lease, we feel that the proposed lease of the identified property to SEDA will have "no adverse effect" on historic properties. We request your comment on our opinion of effect regarding this project.

Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry D. Hogue". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "L" and a stylized "H".

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

January 10, 2003

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Dr. Bob Blackburn
State Historic Preservation Officer
Oklahoma Historical Society
2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall
Oklahoma City, OK 73107

Dear Dr. Blackburn:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) concerning the proposed lease of property in Osage County, Oklahoma.

The Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) has applied for a lease of approximately 643 acres of land and 46 acres of water in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 35, T22N R11E and Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (Figure 1). The proposed project is located on lands administered by the Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), at Skiatook Lake.

Upon COE approval and issuance of the lease, SEDA plans to sub-lease the property to the StateSource, LLC, management group to allow private development of public recreation facilities on the property. As currently proposed, the CrossTimbers Project would include the development of a golf course, marina and boat service, trails, RV sites, cabins, and a village. The village would consist of a lodge, cabins, a store, and other related facilities (Figures 2 and 3). Significant excavation and changes in existing land use would result from the development, although such disturbances would be minimized somewhat by proposed use of existing terrain and vegetation features where possible.

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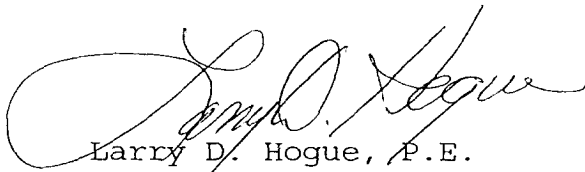
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Thank you for your help with this request. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Larry D. Hogue", is written over the typed name and title.

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

January 17, 2003

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Jim Roan Gray, Chief
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
627 Grandview Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Chief Gray:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), the purpose of this letter is to notify you of our finding of "no adverse effect" regarding the proposed lease of property in Osage County, Oklahoma to the Skiatook Economic Development Authority.

The Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) has applied for a lease of approximately 643 acres of land and 46 acres of water in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 35, T22N R11E and Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (Figure 1). The proposed project is located on lands administered by the Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), at Skiatook Lake.

Upon COE approval and issuance of the lease, SEDA plans to sub-lease the property to the StateSource, LLC, management group to allow private development of public recreation facilities on the property. As currently proposed, the CrossTimbers Project would include the development of a golf course, marina and boat service, trails, RV sites, cabins, and a village. The village would consist of a lodge, cabins, a store, and other related facilities (Figures 2 and 3). Significant excavation and changes in existing land use would result from the development, although such disturbances would be minimized somewhat by proposed use of existing terrain and vegetation features where possible.

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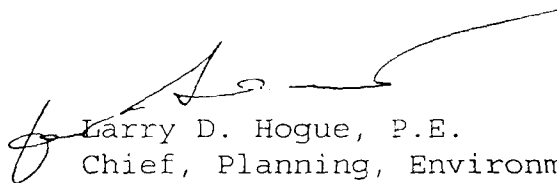
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We would like to take this opportunity to thank you and the members of the Osage Nation tribal council for your assistance in helping us reach this agreement. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogeles, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,



Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
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CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

January 17, 2003

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. John Berrey, Chairman
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

Dear Chairman Berrey:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), the purpose of this letter is to notify you of our finding of "no adverse effect" regarding the proposed lease of property in Osage County, Oklahoma to the Skiatook Economic Development Authority.

The Skiatook Economic Development Authority (SEDA) has applied for a lease of approximately 643 acres of land and 46 acres of water in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 35, T22N R11E and Sections 2, 3, and 4, T21N R11E in Osage County, Oklahoma (Figure 1). The proposed project is located on lands administered by the Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), at Skiatook Lake.

Upon COE approval and issuance of the lease, SEDA plans to sub-lease the property to the StateSource, LLC, management group to allow private development of public recreation facilities on the property. As currently proposed, the CrossTimbers Project would include the development of a golf course, marina and boat service, trails, RV sites, cabins, and a village. The village would consist of a lodge, cabins, a store, and other related facilities (Figures 2 and 3). Significant excavation and changes in existing land use would result from the development, although such disturbances would be minimized somewhat by proposed use of existing terrain and vegetation features where possible.

In order to assess the potential effect of the proposed development on cultural resources, a cultural resources survey of the proposed lease area was undertaken by Dr. Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa in May 2002. One traditional cultural property, called Teepee Rock or Healing Rock, was identified as being present south of the current COE Skiatook Lake office and

within the area proposed for construction of the golf course. No other historic properties were recorded during this survey. The results of this survey were coordinated with your office on June 24, 2002, and in your letter of July 5, 2002 you concurred with our opinion that the proposed lease and subsequent development of the project area would have "no adverse effect" on historic properties in the proposed lease area (see attached report and letters at Appendix A). As part of our consultation under Section 106, copies of this report were also submitted at this time to the Quapaw, Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes for their review, and a request was made to each of these groups for their assistance in identifying cultural properties that may be of traditional religious or cultural significance to them that might be located within the proposed lease area. In a letter dated August 5, 2002, the Osage Nation responded to our request for information by stating that the activities associated with the proposed recreation development of the lease area would have an adverse impact on Healing Rock and potentially other historic properties that may be located within the proposed lease area. The Osage Nation also requested that consultation take place between the Osage, StateSource, SEDA, and the COE regarding the impact of the proposed lease on Healing Rock and other matters (Appendix B).

Healing Rock, 34OS679, is a large upright rock located on a ridge point overlooking Skiatook Lake (see site form in Appendix C). Originally located in Hominy Creek valley, the rock was moved to its present location by the COE at the request of the Quapaw and Osage tribes in order to prevent the rock from being inundated by Skiatook Lake. According to Quapaw informant Bill Kugee Supernaw, Healing Rock is a traditional cultural property of significance to the Quapaw and Osage tribes due to association with some of the first Native American Church gatherings held in Osage County. Other informants indicate that Native Americans had been bringing sick individuals to Healing Rock to be healed for many years. Consultation with the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe by the COE in 2002 and 2003 revealed that both tribes still feel Healing Rock is a significant traditional cultural property in spite of the fact that the rock is no longer located in its original setting. Based on information provided by the Osage Nation and Quapaw tribe, we feel that Healing Rock, 34OS679, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a traditional cultural property.

Shortly after initiation of formal consultation with the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe in October 2002 the COE was made aware of a previously unknown historic property located within

the boundary of the proposed lease area. Site 34OS678 is a small, burned rock mound approximately 10 meters in diameter and 0.5 meters in height located in the front yard of the COE Skiatook Lake office (see site form in Appendix C). Fire-cracked sandstone rock fragments and darkened soil are visible on the surface of the mound. No other artifacts are visible. From aerial photographs and other documentation on file at the COE Skiatook Lake office, the mound appears to have escaped disturbance during the construction of the nearby office compound during the 1980s. Because of the undisturbed nature and likelihood of the mound containing important information on subsistence activities of prehistoric inhabitants in the area, we feel that site 34OS678 is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Due to the presence of site 34OS678 in an upland ridgetop setting, it was decided through consultation with the Osage and Quapaw that additional cultural resource survey efforts were warranted in the area proposed for construction of the CrossTimbers golf course. As a means of enhancing ground visibility during the survey, in November 2002 the COE undertook a prescribed burn of nearly the entire 330 acres that would be used for the proposed golf course. As a result of the prescribed burn, many areas that were formerly covered in dense prairie grasses were available for easy surface inspection (Figure 4).

Surface survey of the proposed golf course area began on November 19, 2002. COE archeologists Louis Vogeles and Ken Shingleton spent the entire day walking through the recently burned area, focusing most of their effort on that portion of the property located south of the highway. On November 21, 2002, Anthony Whitehorn of the Osage Nation, Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe, and Natalie Garrett of the Bureau of Indian Affairs joined Mr. Vogeles in surveying the western portion of the area north of the highway. On November 26, 2002, Mr. Vogeles and Mr. Shingleton returned to complete the remaining survey work in the northeastern portion of the area. In addition, Mr. Whitehorn, Ms. Wilson, and Ms. Garrett accompanied Mr. Vogeles and other COE employees on December 11, 2002 in a boat shoreline survey of the eastern shore of Skiatook Lake and a visit to site 34OS601, a rockshelter with pictographs located outside of the proposed lease area.

As a result of the surveys undertaken in November and December 2002 of the proposed CrossTimbers golf course area, two additional historic properties were discovered (Appendix D). As documented in the attached report and site forms prepared by Dr.

Donald Henry of the University of Tulsa, sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are historic period archeological sites that are 20th century in origin. Site 34OS676 is composed of the remains of a 1930 oil well drilling location, while site 34OS677 is the remains of the John H. Rogers farmstead occupied from the 1930s - 1970s. We agree with the recommendations of Dr. Henry that sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

As we have previously indicated, the COE has been formally consulting with the Osage Nation and the Quapaw Tribe regarding the proposed CrossTimbers development since October 2002. During this time the Osage and Quapaw have expressed concerns that golfers utilizing the CrossTimbers golf course might display behavior at Healing Rock that the tribes consider inappropriate in the context of this traditional cultural property. With this concern in mind, options to minimize the likelihood of such activities taking place at Healing Rock have been explored by the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw tribes. Ultimately, these discussions lead to two government-to-government meetings between the parties on-site at Healing Rock. The last of these meetings, held January 3, 2003, resulted in a verbal agreement between the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw tribes that Healing Rock and the access trail to Healing Rock leading from the COE Skiatook Lake office would be excluded from the proposed lease area (Figure 5). In order to allow public access to the site while minimize the likelihood of inappropriate golfer behavior at Healing Rock, the following provisions were agreed to by all parties: 1) An area 100 feet on all sides of Healing Rock and approximately 50 feet on either side of the Healing Rock access trail will be excluded from the proposed SEDA lease area and removed from development as part of the CrossTimbers golf course; 2) The trail and excluded area around Healing Rock will be maintained as part of the maintenance agreement for the COE Skiatook Lake office compound; and 3) provisions will be established in the SEDA lease agreement and any sub-lease agreement to address future inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources within the entire area proposed for lease.

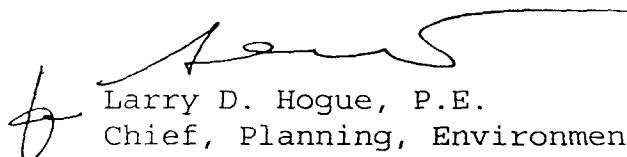
To summarize, cultural resources surveys conducted in 2002 within the proposed SEDA lease area have identified a range of cultural resources present. Sites 34OS676 and 34OS677 are both historic 20th century archeological sites. We feel that both of these sites are ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 34OS678 appears to be a relatively undisturbed upland burned rock mound. We feel that site 34OS678 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 34OS678 is located in the mowed front yard of

the COE Skiatook Lake office, and as such will be excluded from the proposed SEDA lease area along with the remainder of the office compound. Site 340S679 is Healing Rock, a large upright rock associated with early Native American Church activities in the area and relocated to its current position by the COE in 1986. Concerns have been expressed by the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe regarding potential inappropriate behavior at Healing Rock by CrossTimbers golfers. Consultation between the COE, SEDA, and the Osage and Quapaw have led to an agreement to remove Healing Rock and the access trail from the proposed lease, to require the access trail and area around Healing Rock to be maintained by the sub-leasee, and that provisions will be inserted in the SEDA lease agreement and any sub-lease agreement to address future inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources in the area proposed for lease. All parties have agreed that these actions concerning Healing Rock and the access trail will minimize the likelihood of inappropriate behavior at Healing Rock while continuing to allow public access to the site.

Because the COE, SEDA, and the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe have agreed to exclude sites 340S678 and 340S679 from the proposed SEDA lease area and future development associated with the lease, we feel that the proposed lease of the identified property to SEDA will have "no adverse effect" on historic properties. Our formal determination of effect regarding this project was submitted to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and the Oklahoma State Archeologist on January 10, 2003. The Osage Nation of Oklahoma is also being formed of our determination of effect regarding this proposed project.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you and the members of the Quapaw Tribe for your assistance in helping us reach this agreement. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogele, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,


Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and
Regulatory Division

Enclosures

Donald O. Henry, Ph.D.
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST
9812 NORTH NEWBURY
OWASSO, OKLAHOMA 74055

Mr. Ron Howell, General Manager
Statesource L.L.C.
320 South Boston, Suite 1030
Tulsa OK 74103

27 December 2002

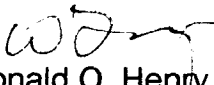
RE: *Field Inspections of Sites 34OS676 & 677 , Skiatook Lake Area, Osage County*

Dear Mr. Howell:

I've enclosed summary reports and completed OAS site forms for the two sites in the proposed Cross Timbers development. I mailed the original to Bob Brooks, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, for his files on 21 December.

Please let me know if you have any questions on this.

Sincerely,


Donald O. Henry

cc/
L. Vogeles, CofE ✓
N. Garrett, BIA

PHONE: 918 631 2889 or 918 272 7073 FAX: 918 631 2540
E-MAIL: donald-henry@utulsa.edu

Site 34OS677

The site (UTM coords: Zone 14, northing - 4 027 345 easting - 7 59 727) , located near the eastern edge of a ridge top, consists of a small 2m x 4m x 1.5m deep pit (a) and two 10-12m diameter x 1m deep depressions (b & C) created by dozing the terrain downslope to form earthen/rock dams. Other than a single metal cannister, artifacts or other features were not observed in the site area.

Overview and Recommendations. Site 34OS676 represents a 1930 oil well drilling location reflected solely in three terrain features including a small, shallow pit and two small depressions. The depressions are likely to have been constructed as holding ponds. Department of Interior, BIA documents note a well was drilled and subsequently plugged at the location in June-Oct of 1930 (see attached documents). Beyond recording the location of the drilling location, there is little historical/archaeological significance in the site and I do not recommend additional study.

Site 34OS677

The site (UTM coords: Zone 14, northing - 4 027 063 easting - 7 60 478) is located near the base of a ridge-toe on the N-W flank of Hominy Creek Valley. It consists of: (a) a house foundation of unshaped sandstone blocks with mortar, (b) a square water well casing of concrete, (c) a depression associated with rock pile, (d) an oval concrete pump housing consists, (e) a corner foundation of sandstone slabs, (f) concrete foundations and rubble, and (g) broken concrete slabs and sandstone block rubble (See attached Figures 1 & 2).

Documentary Information (Provided by Natalie S. Garrett, Agency Archaeologist, BIA, Osage Agency). The BIA shows the property was allotted to John H. Rogers (Osage Allottee #1840; born 07/08/1897, died 08/24/1961). He is listed in the Osage Family Files as being 5/32 degree of Indian blood, broken down as 1/8 Osage and 1/8 Cherokee (Osage mother & Cherokee father). He was issued a Certificate of Competency in Nov. 1919, relieving the property of restricted status; i.e., no federal regulation or supervision of property. Mr. Rogers' probate is not on record, so there is no description of his holdings at the time of his death.

Map Information. The site is not shown on the 1911 General Land Office Map of the area, but is first shown on a 1936 aerial photo and subsequent aerial photos of 1954 and 1973-1981 (Maps provided by N.S. Garrett). While the house and a nearby outbuilding of similar size are shown on the 1936 aerial photo (and subsequent ones), the other outbuildings (Feature F in Figure 2) are not shown. These outbuildings first appear in the 1954 photo.

The house and outbuildings are shown to be standing on the photo taken between 1973-1981 and the house is shown on the 1963 (1983) USGS, Avant SE quad map.

Field Investigation. The site was initially visited on 11 December 2002 in an effort to determine the content and general locations of the surface features that are evident (Figure 2). On a return visit (14 December 2002), the fieldwork involved: (a) making a general map of the site encompassing all of the features (Figure 2), (b) making a detailed plan of the house foundation (Figure 3), (c) examining the surface artifacts, and (d) placing shovel probes in about the house foundation in an effort to determine the content and stratigraphic context of recovered artifacts.

Features. The features identified on the site include (see Figure 2):

(a) A house foundation (Figure 3) of unshaped sandstone blocks and mortar measuring about 10m (E-W) x

11m (N-S). Many of the sandstone blocks forming the foundation are missing. An attached, presumed root cellar, is covered with railway ties. Pipes thought to represent water and gas supplies are exposed in the cellar.

(b) A concrete water well casing with "Rogers" inscribed in concrete measuring about 2.5m x 2.5m. The well is partially closed, but contains water.

(c) A depression with sandstone rocks perhaps representing a latrine, although it's location is not that accessible to the house.

d) An oval concrete pump housing. (e) A mortared sandstone foundation forming the corner of a structure. (f) Two concrete slabs with associated structural debris (sandstone, red clay tiles, fragments of concrete slabs). (g) A pile of structural debris; and (h) a trash dump containing mostly broken bottles and a broken concrete picnic table/bench, primarily dated to the 1970's (marks on soda bottles), but with a few earlier (?1930-40's items).

Surface Artifacts. Surface artifacts, consisting of domestic (e.g., bottle glass, white paste wares, porcelain) assemblages, are concentrated in the area about the house foundation and in the small area of the trash dump. Domestic artifacts are noticeably absent in the vicinities of the other features.

Shovel Tests. Six test probes were dug to 30-40cm (TP1-6) in and about the house foundation. Three of these (TP 1-3) produced 8 artifacts to a maximum depth of 20cm: TP1 - 1 clear glass fragment, 1 porcelain fragment, 1 fragment of a "Boyd's canning lid"; TP2 - 1 fragment of clear window glass; TP3 - 1 clear bottle base (disposable), 1 clear bottle glass body, 1 fragment molten glass, 1 fragment of rust glazed white paste ware. The other three test probes failed to yield artifacts. The sediments exposed in the probes produced little evidence of sub-surface burning. TP5 and TP6, located inside the foundation, revealed what appeared to be undisturbed natural sediments without evidence of burning or artifacts. This indicates that the structure was probably moved or salvaged, not burned. The root cellar was not investigated because of concern that the railroad tie roof might collapse. A single shovel probe in the trash dump indicates that the assemblage is confined to the surface.

Discussion of Artifacts. The time-sensitive artifacts that were observed on the surface and recovered from the test probes are consistent with map and documentary information which indicate an occupation of the house from the 1930's into the 1970's. The earliest, temporally diagnostic specimens come from the house foundation area and include the two medicine bottles and two Boyd's jar liners (one surface and a large fragment from TP1; see Figure 4). Paneled (flat) sided bottles almost always represent those that were used to hold patent or proprietary medicines (Diamond 1998). Although they were most popular between 1860-1915, they continued to be used in later times. In that neither of the two medicine bottles recovered from the site show "sun purpling" they most likely post-date 1917. Purple glass points to the use of manganese as a clarifier which under ultraviolet exposure turns pinkish-purple. When manganese was replaced by selenium as a clarifier after about 1917 the purpling characteristic disappeared (Kendrick 1966, Newman 1970). Although the original Boyd glass liner and canning jars were patented in 1869 and again in 1891, two other companies (Illinois-Pacific Glass and Illinois Glass) produced the glass liners until 1930 using the Boyd's label. Several soda bottles (7 up, Dr. Pepper) indicate a continued occupation into the 1940's and up until the 1970's as does the 1960 vintage "Hobbled Patterned" glass goblet.

Overview and Recommendations. Site 34OS677 represents an historic farmstead occupied from the 1930's into the 1970's by an Osage Allottee, John H. Rogers (1897-1961). The house site, defined by a sandstone and mortar foundation, appears to date throughout this interval as indicated by aerial photos

(1936, 1954, 1973-81) and time-sensitive artifacts. The outbuildings, reflected only in concrete slab foundations and structural debris, are of uncertain construction age, but first appear in the 1954 aerial photo.

Shovel probes in and about the house foundation show artifacts to be confined to the upper 20cm and surface. While the cultural deposit appears to be in primary context, artifact density is very low. Only three of the shovel probes produced artifacts and these numbered only eight specimens. The absence of a burned horizon, accompanied with artifacts, in the test probes within the foundation suggest that the structure was moved or salvaged in the 1970's.

Although continued study of the site through formal archaeological test excavations would undoubtedly produce additional information, in my opinion, little if any significant information would be added to what is already known of the site from field, map and documentary investigations. Moreover, farmsteads of this period are common to the region and many of these are much better preserved. In light of this, I do not recommend the site for additional study.

References Cited

Kendrick, G.

1966 *The Antique Bottle Collector*. Western Printing and Publishing Co., Sparks, Nevada.

Newman, T. S.

1970 A dating key for post-eighteenth bottles. *Historical Archaeology* 4:70-75.

Sutton, M. Q., B. S. Arkush, and J. E. Diamond

1998 Analysis of historical artifacts. In *Archaeological Laboratory Methods*. M.Q. Sutton and B.S. Arkush (eds.), Pp. 165-232, Kendall-Hunt Publishing Co., Dubuque, Iowa.



Oklahoma Archeological Survey

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Larry D. Hogue
Chief, Planning, Environmental
And Regulatory Division
Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
1645 South 101st East Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74128-4609

Re: Proposed Cross Timbers Village and Golf Course by the Skiatook
Economic Development Authority at Skiatook Lake. Legal Description:
Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35 T22N R11E; Sections 2 and 3 T21N R11E,
Osage County, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Hogue:

I have received an updated assessment from your agency concerning the above referenced action. In the initial study of this project in May and June, 2002 Dr. Donald Henry identified only the "Healing Rock" as present within the project. As this traditional property had been relocated and was not directly within the project construction area, the assessment was that it would not be affected by the action. (A concurrence letter on this project was sent on July 5, 2002.)


As documented in this update, there have been a number of new findings since the initial work. Consultations with the Osage Nation and the Quapaw Tribe have revealed that regardless of location, "Healing Rock" holds significance as a place of traditional and religious value and is recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. "Healing Rock" was subsequently recorded as 34OS679. Additional archaeological survey was also conducted within the area of the proposed golf course after a prescribed burn. This examination revealed the presence of two previously undocumented historic archaeological sites: one related to the oil industry (34OS676) and one representing the Rogers homestead (34OS677). One additional archaeological site is discussed in relation to this action. This is an apparent prehistoric burned rock mound at the project office (34OS678). It is recommended that this burned mound is also eligible for the National Register.

If the Osage Nation and Quapaw Tribe and the Corps of Engineers are in concurrence that "Healing Rock" is an eligible property (I assume under Criteria a-b) then I concur with this evaluation. I think that only the concerned tribes and the agency are in a

position to evaluate potential eligibility here. **I defer comment regarding the potential eligibility and project effect for 34OS676 and 34OS677 to the Historic Archaeologist with the Historic Preservation Office.** Lastly, I do have some reservations concerning placement of 34OS678, the burned rock mound, on the National Register without evaluation. There have been a number of burned rock mounds studied in north central Oklahoma. Some of these hold content making them worthy of National Register eligibility, others do not. We also do not know the cultural context of the mound. Without some type of evaluation (either earth-disturbing or passive), I would prefer to see this site retain a potentially eligible status. As this site is at the project office, it should be adequately protected without the need of National Register eligibility. I might add that I am confused as to whether this site is within the APE for this action of you simply included it here.

This review has been conducted in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Brooks', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Robert L. Brooks
State Archaeologist

Cc: SHPO
Osage Nation
Quapaw Tribe
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
D. Henry



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office • 2704 Villa Prom • Shepherd Mall • Oklahoma City, OK 73107-2441

Telephone 405/521-6249 • Fax 405/947-2918

February 6, 2003

Mr. Larry Hogue
Chief of Operations, CESWT-OD
Tulsa District Corps of Engineers
1645 South 101 East Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74128-4609

RE: File #0687-03; Skiatook Lake, Cross Timbers Lease Project

Dear Mr. Hogue:

We are in receipt of your documentation concerning the referenced project in Osage County. We concur with your opinion that the large sandstone rock known by the Osage and Quapaw as "Teepee Rock" or "Healing Rock" (340S679) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although moved from its original location, the stone is traditional cultural property and still clearly retains significance for the tribes.

The second location contains the remains of a prehistoric burned rock mound (340S678). We defer to the State Archeologist concerning the National Register eligibility of site 340S678, and note that Dr. Brooks has expressed reservations about concurring with your opinion of eligibility for this location until after additional investigations have been conducted.

We further concur with your opinion regarding two sites dating from the Historic Period: site 340S676, a 1930s oil well drilling site; and 340S677, the John H. Rogers farmstead. According to Dr. Don Henry, contract archeologist, these sites are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the decision that archeological sites 340S679 (Teepee Rock) and 340S678 (burned rock mound) are not included within the property proposed for leasing, it is our opinion that there are no properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please call Charles Wallis, Historical Archeologist, at 405/521-6381. Please reference the above underlined file number when responding. Thank you.

Sincerely, *Melvena Heisch*

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MH:pm